The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,611.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	2s. 8 As.
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

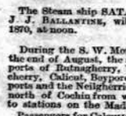
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 6th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	6	Leave Bussorah	26
,, Kurrachee	10	,, Fao	28
,, Guadur	11	,, Bushire	30
,, Muscat	14	,,	Sept.
,, Bunder Abbas	16	,, Lingah	1
,, Lingah	17	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Bushire	20	,, Muscat	5
,, Fao	21	,, Guadur	7
,, Mahomerah	21	,, Kurrachee	10
Arrive Bussorah	22	Arrive Bombay	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co., of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Doiero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£27	£17	£7
,, Suez	36	22	8
,, Port Said	38	24	9
,, Alexandria	39	25	10
,, Messina	45	32	12
,, Naples	47	34	13
,, Leghorn	50	35	15
,, Genoa	50	35	15
,, Marseilles	53	36	15-10

Including Wine / Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

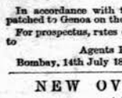
In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles £ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

The Steamers from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. .....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th August, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 15th September.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE: First Class, ... £13 | Second Class, ... £9
Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers, by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via SUEZ CANAL, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 10th August, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain W. B. Rate, WILL be despatched as above, for Marseilles and Cargo for that Port. Marseilles, Southampton, London, and Liverpool.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 8th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 9th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
3rd August 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,
UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
SOCIETA ITALIANA DI NAVIGAZIONE
ADRIATIC ORIENTALE,

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, CIVITA VECCHIA, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNE, FLORENCE, TUNIS, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATTA, MILAN, and PARIS.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mount Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

The present War between France and Prussia does not at all affect this mail route.

RATES OF FARE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.
,, VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.
,, ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
,, PARIS	£23-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1870.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Indian Polity, a view of the system of administration in India, by G. Chesney	Rs.	13 4
The Heart of Mid-Lothian, by Sir Walter Scott	,,	2 4
The Plain Speaker, by William Hazlitt	,,	3 4
The Half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences, January to June '70	,,	4 4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, January to June '70	,,	3 12
Little Book about Great Briton, by Azamat Batuk	,,	2 12
Charles Dickens, by George Augustus Sala	,,	0 10
The Army List for July 1870	,,	1 0
Le Follet Journal on Grande Mande for July 1870	,,	1 0
The World of Fashion for July 1870	,,	1 0
The London and Paris Fashion for July 1870	,,	1 0
Allen's Life of Dundonald	,,	2 8
Adventures of Seven Four-Footed Foresters, by James Greenwood	,,	3 12
The Adventures of Alfun, or the Magic Amulet, by J. H. Burton	,,	3 12
Adventures of a Griffin	,,	4 8
Armstrong's English Composition, Parts I. and II.	,,	2 4
Adventures and Researches among the Andaman Islanders, by Frederic J. Mouat	,,	12 0
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, by D. W. Homes	,,	2 12
Australia, the Rise, Progress, and Present Condition, by W. Westgarth	,,	2 12
Adventures in the Ice, by John Tiltolson	,,	2 12
Aunt Margaret's Trouble, by the Author of Mabel's Progress	,,	2 12
Among the Arabs, by G. Naphegyi	,,	4 8
Abeokuta and the Cameroon Mountains, by Richard F. Burton, 2 vols.	,,	18 12
A Trip to Barbary, by G. A. Sala	,,	11 4
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood, by G. Macdonald	,,	4 8
The Anchor of Hope, by Maria Wright	,,	1 0
Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India, by Monier Williams	,,	7 8
History of British India, by Hugh Murray	,,	5 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 5th August 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at MAHIM and KALBADAVIE ROAD.—On WEDNESDAY the 17th, and THURSDAY the 18th August, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEELALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of November 1866, by order of the mortgagee, SHAH BALGOVUNDASS HURGOVUNDASS, on account and risk of the mortgagor, RAMCHUNDER LUXUMON JOSEY BABRAY.

On WEDNESDAY the 17th, on the premises.—LOT 1.

All the right, title and interest of the mortgagor, in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax LAND or GROUND, with the two dwelling-houses and one chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Kalbadavie Road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolechwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under No. 640, assessed under Nos. 51 and 52, containing by admeasurement 725 1/8 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by Kalbadavie Road, on or towards the west by the property of Thacker Pemjee Jeevun, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the estate of the late Venayek Purwaram Bywoolker, deceased, on or towards the south by the property of Thacker Pemjee Jeevun.

On THURSDAY the 18th August, at 4 P.M., at 9 Hummum Street Fort.—LOT 2.

All that right, title and interest of the mortgagor, in all that piece or parcel of FORAS FREEHOLD SALT BATTY GROUND, situate, lying and being near the Hunsalee Tank, fronting on the east side thereof, in the sub-district of Mahim, assessed by the Collector of Foras Freehold Salt Batty Ground for quit and ground rent under No. 6?, containing by admeasurement 14,165 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the line of railroad of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the west by the batty fields of the estate of the late Bhawoo Dwarkajee, on or towards the north by the batty field of Wassodew Visram, and on or towards the south by the batty fields of Dadabhoy Doosabhoy.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 4th August 1870.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive from the Liquidator an account of the winding up of the Bank in accordance with Section 85 of Act No. 10 of 1865.

T. P. TUNNELL, Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, 4th August 1870.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 29th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' Reports and Accounts to 8th June last, and considering the advisability of selling off the remaining Assets of the Bank by Public Auction.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

JUST RECEIVED a New Consignment of DRAWING ROOM HARMONIUMS with 3, 10 and 12 Stops.

Price Moderate.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from TUESDAY the 2nd, to TUESDAY the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July 1870.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work)	Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto	,, 5

Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the following Roads:—

1. Grant Road from Frere Bridge to the Jewish Burial Ground.
2. Gilder Street between Falkland and Bellasis Road.
3. Road from Firemen houses B. B. and C. I. Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Foras Road from Tardeo to Chinchpoogly.
5. Warree Bunder Road from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 23th August 1870.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th July 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Bazaar Street, in the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and three P.M.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank, held at the Bank's Offices, Parsee Bazaar Street, on MONDAY, the 18th July instant, 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Mr. B. R. Mody, the Chairman of the Board of Liquidators, took the chair.

1st. That the Liquidators' Report and Balance Sheet, accompanied with Statement of Profit and Loss Account, be adopted and passed.

2nd. That the remuneration to be paid to the employés of the Bank, for their services, be and are hereby left to the discretion of the Liquidators, according to their duties, but the same is not to be so paid shall not exceed a sum of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

3rd. That with the view of finally winding up the Bank, it is desirable to realize the remaining Contributories who have made default in payment of Third Call on forfeited shares of the Company.

4th. That a Final Dividend of Rs. 3-13 (Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen) per Share be declared payable amongst the Registered Shareholders of the Bank on or after the 1st proximo.

5th. That the affairs of the Bank be declared to be finally and fully wound up.

6th. That the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators for the able and highly satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the liquidation of the Company, and for the ability and skill they have displayed in bringing the Liquidation to such a satisfactory termination.

7th That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to Messrs C. E. and J. Stanger Leathes for their valuable assistance and able advice rendered to the Bank in the conduct of its affairs.

8th. That the thanks of the Meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

Bombay, 19th July 1870. B. R. MODY, Chairman.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing

SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	,, 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	,, 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicrabici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for SUPPLY of two hundred tons of best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th instant. The timber to be subject to usual examination and a fair allowance to be made for ordinary defects in logs. Delivery to be taken alongside the Company's Wharf at Borce Bunder. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 3rd August 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS called for SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving and, if approved, passing the LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNTS, is POSTPONED, and will now be HELD on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of August 1870 at 4 P.M.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Under the Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, held on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, I hereby notify that an ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on MONDAY, the 15th day of August next, at 3 P.M., and that after which the Meeting will be made Special for the purpose of submitting the following Resolutions:—

1st. To wind up the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited) voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To authorize the Liquidator or Liquidators to make such a Call on the Shareholders of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited), as will enable him or them to pay off all the existing debts of that Company, and as will leave in his or their hands cash sufficient to meet any contingent or doubtful debts that may arise against the Company.

4th. To authorize the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects and good-will of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited), to the Port Canning Land Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation for such transfers and sale 6,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid up in such last mentioned Company, the said Port Canning Land Company (Limited) undertaking to carry out and perform all the existing contracts and agreements of the said Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited.)

5th. To confer upon the Liquidator or Liquidators all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

And for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. A. SHEPPARD, Officiating Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	—
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	572½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rem. Issue	153
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,100
30,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & Comn.	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	270
4,000	700	all	9 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,026	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	115
6,400	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,220
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	375
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,330	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	510
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	all	350do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	500
500	1,800	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	2,500
150	9,500	all	800*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	3,000	all	245 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	150
2,000	400	350	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	2,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	300

*Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅜d.
Do.	30 days' sight	10% par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅝
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10 ⅜
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 203
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 196-1
Bar Silver	,, 15-4
Gold Leaf	,, 16 .
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 196
Australian Gold	

CALCUTTA.—30TH JULY 1870.

The markets for Government Securities and shares were extremely dull; only trifling business reported, viz. :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, only small sums and small pieces sold at Rs. 97-0 to 97-6.

In Shares—

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, were purchased at Rs. 23½.

The Bank of Upper India declared a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1870, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

The Simla Bank has likewise declared a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, payable on and after 1st August 1870. This Bank has paid in dividends to shareholders, the last 8½ years, 102 per cent or Rs. 510 per share of Rs 500 each.

The Punjab Bank declared an *ad-interim* dividend for the past half-year, ended 30th June 1870 at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable on and after 1st August, and raised the reserve fund to Rs. 1,40,000.

The United Bank of India, at Simla, has declared an *ad-interim* dividend, at the rate of ½ per cent per annum.

—*Englishman.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, July 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. R. B. Foote, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, in Notification dated 28th June, is cancelled at his own request.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon W. Macrae, officiating Civil Surgeon at Shemoga, in the Province of Mysore, have been replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government with effect from the 31st March 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Elliott, Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Nagar Division during the employment of Major Hay on other duty, or until further orders.

Major J. Bruce, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, officiating Superintendent of the Nagar Division, will revert to the charge of the Toomkoor District on being relieved by Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Elliott.

Lieutenant E. P. Maltby, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Toomkoor, and officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, will return to the Mysore District, on being relieved by Major Bruce.

Mr. Byramjee Jamsetjee, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate in the 1st class with effect from the 4th of June.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to revert to the 2nd class with effect from the same date.

Lieutenant R. Thompson, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to the 3rd class with effect from the same date.

Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave of absence for ninety days, from the 1st of August 1870, or subsequent date.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Cooke is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Mr. C. R. Kiernander is appointed an Assistant in the Financial Secretariat, vice Mr. W. E. Bryan, retired, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle, until relieved by Mr. J. E. Cooke.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General J. Travers, V. C., of Infantry, employed temporarily on the Divisional Staff of the Army, to be brought permanently on the Establishment in succession to Major-General C. Troup, C.B., whose tour of service will expire on the 12th of August 1870.

Major William Jackson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The name of the undermentioned officer who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (retired list) E. Sissmore, Bengal Infantry, died 19th June 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nixon Tronson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 24th July 1870 subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain Frederick Augustus Buckley, late 37th Native Infantry, is promoted to be Major (by Brevet) from 17th July 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Lieutenant Chas. Kenneth Mackinnon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 29th July 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers, of the Medical Department, having completed eight years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the 23rd July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeons Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D., Henry Potter, M. D., Albert Marc Vercheve, Charles Hatchell, John Charles Wenham, Frederick William Alexander DeFabeck, John Berry White, Robert Brown, Archibald Fuller on Richmond, John Joseph McDermott, M.D., and Worseley Poulett Harris, M. D.

Supernumerary Surgeon James Howard Thornton, M.B., of the Indian Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—Corps of Guides.—Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell, Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron officer, and officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Captain J. W. McQueen, appointed Commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry.

Captain G. Stewart, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and officiating Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides, to be Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, vice Captain Campbell.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Captain S. J. Browne, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant, vice Smyth, appointed officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Forest Department, is attached to the 34th Native Infantry for duty.

The following Order is to be substituted for that dated the 9th March last:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, Staff Corps, officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General Army Head Quarters, and Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General Sirhind Division, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hire, proceeded on leave to England, dated 31st March 1870.

Captain and Local Major J. W. Poole, 1st battalion 11th Foot, is appointed to do duty at the Kussowlie Convalescent Depot, and will join at once.

Captain and Brevet Major C. A. deKantzow, Staff Corps, doing general duty at Delhi, is attached to the 17th Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain W. C. Mackinnon, 1st battalion 3rd Foot, is appointed to officiate as District Inspector of Musketry 1st Division, during the absence, on general leave, of Captain E. Ward, 107th Foot, or until further orders.

Captain Mackinnon will proceed to take up his appointment at once.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Cookson, Brigade, to England, for six months from the 15th July or date of departure of next P. and O. Company's steamer from Madras, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant A. E. Turner, B Battery A Brigade, from the 14th July to the 28th, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

11th Hussars.—Assistant Surgeon C. E. Smith, M.D., to remain in Cashmere, from the 20th August to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Morton, 23rd Brigade, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain R. L. Tottenham, E Battery 8th Brigade, to Calcutta, from the 3rd July, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Oliver, G Battery 19th Brigade, to Calcutta, from the 3rd July, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain C. B. Steer, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant R. J. Waller, to remain in Cashmere, from the 24th May to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Peile, doing duty at Dinapore, to Nynee Tal, from date of quitting station to the 20th October, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Cafe, v.c., Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division, to Simla, from the 5th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1854.

General List, Infantry.—Captain G. MacDall, to Bombay for one month from date of leaving the 5th Bengal Cavalry, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Department.—Surgeon Major W. Craddock, M.D., 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, to Bhugsoo, the hills north of Dugshai, from the 5th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1854 preparatory to retiring from the service.

Assistant Surgeon W. Harvey, to Bombay, from the 12th July to the 12th August, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Rags, Bones & Coir hair	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 9d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Lizzie Williams	Henery	Liverpool, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Cannanore	Patronilleau	Calcutta.
	Pathe Shaw Allum	Nacoda	Alleppy and Calcutta.
	Khusrovie	Machon	Singapore and Siam.
	Atalanta	Reynolds	Calcutta.

The steamer Chrysolite, Thomson, to Liverpool via Suez Canal, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Norna, to Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
30	Poojah (s)	Starratt	Singapore, July 13.
	Ocean (s)	Bulat	Pondicherry, July 25.
	Nicobar	Foltee	Colombo, June 17.
31	Simla (s)	Woolcott	Suez, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
30	Water Witch	...	...
	Lutterworth	...	...

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 3rd August, 1870.

Assistant Surgeon R Boustead is appointed to the medical charge of the 9th Regiment N. I., vice Surgeon Macdonell who is placed on general duty, Northern Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, C.B., Staff Corps, Commanding 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, is placed on general duty, Kurrachee.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Staff Surgeon Major T. E. White, M.D., C.B., Deolalee Depot, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Deolalee, with effect from the 27th June last.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant F. C. Hughes Hallett, C. Battery K. Brigade to England, overland, from date of departure to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot.—Lieutenant F. E. Ingelsby, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Regiment N.I.—Ensign F. Martyn, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to Bombay, from 11th June 1870 to 21st August 1870, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon P. W. Stafford, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Dept.—Staff Veterinary Surgeon J. Collins, (Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon) to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, R.A, Probationer for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeons from the 23rd July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeon John Thomas Mackenzie, M.B.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Talbot Dunn, B.A.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Harley Raynsford Langley.

Assistant Surgeon Philip Wyatt Cockell.

Assistant Surgeon George Yeats Hunter.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Francis McGrath.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Alexander Lawrence.

Assistant Surgeon Robinson Boustead.

Assistant Surgeon W. Harvey, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Conductor J. S. Wood, of the Adjutant General's Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. C. Lowry, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The admission of Lieutenant W. H. D. Jones, H. M.'s 59th Foot, to the Staff Corps, on probation, notified by G. O. No 455, dated 28th June last, is cancelled at his own request.

Lieutenant S. G Humfrey, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The following promotions are made:—

Cadre 14th Regiment N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Charles Frederick Keays to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Charles John Stanton Cahill to have the position of Captain, from the 17th July 1870, in succession to Forbes, deceased.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the 2nd July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant John McKellar Harrigan.

Lieutenant Sidney Holmes Barnes.

The undermentioned officers of the Bombay Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the 28th July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Cecil D'Urban Le Touche.

Captain Arthur Thomas Moore, V.C.

The Government of India has ruled that a Captain who is a Squadron or Wing Subaltern in a native regiment, should vacate his appointment when appointed to officiate in a Non-Regimental Staff appointment, or when acting in a higher appointment in another corps; such an officer would also vacate his appointment on taking leave other than privilege leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. B. Simpson to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad District, during the absence of Captain Crawford on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles McIver to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpoor District, until further orders.

Mr Charles Wood to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Yerrasdeo District, until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. V. J. FitzGerald to be Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, with effect from 10th November 1869.

Mr. F. Birkbeck acted as Second Assistant Collector of Surat from 21st April to 12th June 1870.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant acted as Extra Second Assistant Collector of Surat from 25th April to 15th May 1870.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. J. H. DeRicci and W. S. G. LeGeyt have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have each been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extension of leave for six months on sick certificate:—Covenanted, Mr. H. Newton, C S.; Uncovenanted, Mr. A. G. Maury.

Mr. B. Hastings was permitted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to duty on the 29th July 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, from Lieutenant O. Chadwick, R. E., on the afternoon of the 23rd July 1870.

Lieutenant J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish, from Mr. C. Mayne, on the forenoon of the 19th July 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E., resumed charge of his appointment as Controller of Public Works Accounts on the morning of the 22nd July 1870.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

R. G. Oxenham, Esq., M.A., assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Principal of the Elphinstone College on the 11th July, before office hours.

F. J. Candy, Esq., M.A., acted as Principal of the Elphinstone College from the 7th ultimo to the 10th July, both days inclusive.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BOSANQUET—August 3rd, at Sholapore, the wife of Theodore Bosanquet, C.S., of a son.

FILGATE—August 3rd, at Gunnesh Khind, Poona, Mrs. Macartney Filgate, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COTTON—MILLER—August 4th, at the residence of the bride's father, Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, by the Reverend J. Paton, Mr. Geo. Cotton, of Broach, to Miss Joanna E. Miller, daughter of A. Miller, Esq., of Bombay.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

LANE—July 23th, at Rungpoor, the wife of W. J. Lane, Esq., Survey Department, of a son.

MORGAN—July 29th, at Newadee, Chord Line, East Indian Railway, the wife of E. J. Morgan, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

FREWIN—July 29th, at Serampore, Ernest William, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Frewin of H. M. Assay Office, Calcutta Mint, aged 21 years 5 months and 26 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

HOUSTOUN—July 30th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Lieutenant J. F. Houstoun, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MERCER—MERCER—July 27th, at Dharmsala, by the Rev. J. H. Hocking, M.A., Warren H. Mercer, Esq., Punjab Police, son of Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Mercer, Deputy Commissioner, to Georgina Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Alexander Mercer, C.B., of the Bengal Army.

DEATH.

GAUSSEN—July 28th, at Dehra, of aortic aneurism, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Gaussen, (Retired List, H. M.'s Indian Army.)

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1870.

A POLITICAL incident of some importance is reported by telegraph, The Austrian and Italian Governments have become allies; have constituted themselves an Armed Neutrality; have agreed to adopt a common course of what they call mediation. The natural inference is that these States, one aggrieved, one benefitted, by France, intend to join that power at the first decent opportunity. Austria is and has been animated by a keen desire to tear up the Treaty of Prague, and once more become a German power—perhaps head of a South German Confederation. Italy has been unable to resist that tempting bribe—the evacuation of Rome by French troops. For centuries it has been the policy of the house of Savoy to ally itself alternately with France and Germany; and in our own time we have seen Victor Emmanual the ally of France to win Lombardy, the ally of Prussia to win Venice, the ally of Austria with a reversion in favour of France, to win Rome, and perhaps, though that is doubtful, the Italian Tyrol. All along we have suspected that there was a secret understanding between the Court of the Tuileries and the Courts of Vienna and Florence, and now the understanding is broadly hinted at in this Armed Neutrality which talks mediation and probably means war. England has done well to keep out of such a snare, and to make ready for the possible coercion of Belgium by France, or for any other step that her interests and honour may dictate. If we are right in our interpretation of the political meaning of the telegram German unity is in great danger; and the action or inaction of Russia becomes a question of the highest moment. It is also obvious that the restriction of the field of war to the territories of the two belligerents becomes less probable since Austria and Italy armed, and put on the respectable cloak of mediation as a means [illegible] the Powers of Europe are [illegible] any one [illegible] and less [illegible] the struggle [illegible] and [illegible] fact of belligerency, the knowledge that the King and the Emperor were in the field, the significant fact of one action—there is very little more, except the map, such as it is. Out of these materials we have to infer probabilities, and, of course, every inference may be wrong. This being premised we will proceed.

The scene of operations is the angle between the Moselle and the Rhine, the base of which is the country between Lauterbourg and Siereck and the apex Coblenz. That angle is traversed by three railways: one runs from Saarbruck to Mayence and from Mayence to Coblenz by Bingen; the second runs from Saarbruck by Neustadt to Mannheim, or rather Ludwigshafen, and thence by Worms to Mayence; a third, coming from Strasbourg, passes by Landau to Neustadt, having a branch to Spires. The main roads, in like manner, mostly pass by these towns, but it should be remarked that at Kaiserslautern the road forks, one branch leading to Mayence the other to Mannheim. The river Nahe almost bisects the space between the Moselle and the Rhine, and the main road to Bingen follows the valley of that stream, whereas the railway sweeps round to the northward from St. Wendel to Kreuznach. Next, it is worthy of remark that a huge block of mountain country, a continuation of the chain of the Vosges, lies next the French frontier, and that the great roads and railways pass round this mass, except at Neustadt, where the line to and from Mannheim passes through a gap. On the Moselle, a series of ridges parallel to the river shut in that side, and form a narrow valley. From this configuration, and the fact that the Emperor had moved in force upon Saarbruck, it may be inferred that the main line of operations will be from Metz on Mayence through the country lying between the hilly ground which we have described. If that be so, what is the probable course that the French may pursue?

Assuming that they have 300,000 men in line, since they cannot all move by one or two roads, we may infer that, while the main body acts from Saarbruck, two or more columns further to the right and communicating with Strasbourg, will also move into the Palatinate. In that case upon what will they be directed? The first thing that strikes the observer is, that Bexbach and Deux Ponts on the left, and Winden on the right, places giving the command of important railway stations, lie at short distances, varying from seven to fifteen miles, from the French front. We may therefore assume that they will occupy, with more or less resistance, Bexbach, Deux Ponts, Wiedenthal, Bergzabern and Winden. It does not appear likely, on reflexion, that the Germans will concentrate beyond the angle of the often mentioned railway junction, but will retire fighting towards some central position which will secure their communications, check the advance of the French, and compel them to risk a battle. Should that happen the French will probably next be heard of at St. Wendel in the valley of the Nahe, at Homburg and Landstuhl; and, if they can mask and pass Landau, which does not *look* likely, at Neustadt. For supposing their object be to master the central roads and besiege Landau, they will probably try to secure the line from Neustadt by Kaiserslautern to St. Wendel and Ottweiler. In this position they would have easy communication from flank to flank and safe lines of retreat. But the Germans will probably not recross the Rhine without a battle, and therefore we may try to guess where they will take post to frustrate the enemy. The central position lies, apparently, about Kaiserslautern and Otterberg, where the roads to Mannheim and Mayence meet. In that case, Neustadt must be held, or one important line would be gone. Therefore, the march of any French column from the old lines of the Lauter upon Neustadt, should Landau be turned, would be resisted to the utmost. Of course if the object of the French is to blockade Landau and besiege Mayence they must first drive the Germans over the Rhine, and occupy in force the bridges over the Moselle, down to Coblenz. This is a large enterprise. Taking as wide a view of probabilities as possible, and always remembering how slight is the information at our disposal, we cannot believe that a battle on some pitched field will long be avoided, nor that it will be fought far from Kaiserslautern.

SMALL-POX is very prevalent just now in British Burmah.

THE percentage of chaplains of the Bengal establishment absent on furlough or special leave on the 30th June last, was 14·44.

WE notice an intimation of the death of Lieut. Col. D. Gaussen, Retired List, H. M.'s Indian army. He died at Dehra on the 28th July.

THE Nawab Roshun-oo-dowlah, brother to the late Nizam of the Deccan, and heir presumptive to the musnud, died of apoplexy on the 27th ultimo, at Hyderabad.

THE order of the Financial Department of the Government of India, dated 19th May 1870, regarding the grant to acting officers of the full salaries of the appointments in which they are acting, has been cancelled.

THE following telegram to the Viceroy and Governor General, from the Secretary of State, is published in the "Gazette of India":—"The Queen has issued proclamation of neutrality, which you will observe in the usual manner."

WE omited to mention yesterday that a great part of the article in the "Westminster Review" on the Permanent Settlement originally appeared in the "Friend of India" and attracted a good deal of attention at the time from this and other journals.

THE Home Government has approved of a recommendation of the Government of India that the A Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, may be permitted to bear on its appointments the words "Taku Forts" and "Pekin," and the K Company the words "Taku Forts" alone, in commemoration of their services in China.

IN the month of June there were 3,422 messages, 3,333 of them commercial or private and 89 Governmental despatches, transmitted by the Indo-European Telegraph—the land line. The mean time occupied in the transmission of messages between Great Britain and India via Turkey was 1 day 6 min.; in the case of messages via Russia it was only 7 hours 47 min. The number of messages from Great Britain via Turkey was 104, via Russia 1,031.

The Government of India have sanctioned General Officers of the British service returning to England at the expiration of the term of their staff service, or on reduction of their appointments, being allowed the ordinary benefits of free passage to the port of embarkation as when proceeding on or from duty, viz, dâk passages for themselves, or railway passages for themselves and their families when the railway is available, whether they proceed in a Government transport or a private vessel.

THE Government of India, on the 28th July, passed the following interesting resolution:—

Provision was made in this Resolution [Financial Resolution No. 36, dated 14th August 1857] for granting assistance to the families of public officers killed in the execution of duty.

The Governor General in Council deems it expedient to explain that a gratuity is admissible to the family of a public servant only when his death arises, immediately, *from the execution of some duty involving extraordinary bodily risk*, such as opposing, or endeavouring to arrest, a dangerous criminal. The *accidental* death of a public officer, even while he is on duty, gives no claim for a gratuity to his family. In the principle, the Government of India has, more than once, refused gratuities to the families of officers killed through failing from their horses while riding on duty.

Doubtful cases should be referred to the Government of India for orders, as for instance, when a police officer escorting a prisoner during a season of great heat dies of sun-stroke, or again, a lascar is killed by the snapping of a hawser.

THE Honorable Mr. Abdullah David Sassoon, C.S.I., with his usual liberality, having given magnificent contributions to various charitable institutions, has now very kindly come forward to assist Miss Mistem, the lady who has undertaken the management of the Ophthalmic Hospital. Mr. Sassoon has generously deposited in a bank for safe custody under Miss Mistem's name a sum of Rupees 3,000 for the Government promissory note of Rupees 2,500 and Rupees 500 in cash. The interest of this deposit will be devoted towards the expenses of this dispensary. This institution was established three years ago and has been hitherto carried on by small private contributions. Its usefulness has already been noticed by the local journals, and it is earnestly hoped that the public in general will be induced to follow the example of Mr. Sassoon and contribute adequate means to raise a fund to provide for its expenses so as to maintain the dispensary on a permanent and sound footing worthy of the object for which it was established.

THERE being an unnecessary diversity in the rules in the three presidencies for the grant of travelling allowance to uncovenanted servants attending examinations, the Governor General in Council has decided, in supersession of existing rules on the subject, that an uncovenanted servant, obliged to leave his station to attend an examination, shall, on not more than two occasions of his proceeding to pass for each standard, receive travelling allowance at the ordinary mileage rates, whether eight annas or four annas by road, and three annas or one and a half anna by rail, which may be admissible to him for rapid journeys on the duties of his appointment. Officers in receipt of a fixed travelling allowance may draw the mileage at four annas by road, and one and a half anna by rail (or of eight annas by road and three annas by rail if they be graded with covenanted officers) on their surrendering their fixed allowances for the period of their absence from their stations; but if they fail to pass on the second occasion of going up for the same standard, they will forfeit all travelling allowances for the period of their absence.

IN publishing the returns, showing the result of the past annual musketry course of the British and native troops serving in the Bengal presidency, the following remarks are made by the Commander-in-Chief, under date Simla 25th July:—

Though the figure of Merit of the British troops generally, and of many regiments individually, especially in the case of those armed with trade-made rifles, has fallen off, a result which was partly to be expected from the increased number of points required to pass out of the 3rd class, the averages generally show superior shooting, and particularly so in the independent firing, both in the case of drilled soldiers and of recruits, as will be seen by a reference to the accompanying comparative result return.

The shooting of the native army also has improved considerably; but it appears desirable to draw especial attention to correct signalling. The 42nd Native Infantry, which heads the list, is shown practically to have made no ricochets, only 24 out of 25,056 rounds fired in individual firing being returned. Two men of this regiment are represented to have each made 105 points, out of thirty rounds fired from smooth-bore muskets, at distances extending from 70 to 250 yards; an excellence in shooting which few riflemen ever attain.

The native army per-centage of ricochets has annually decreased from 2·61 in 1867, to 1·69 in 1870, thus statistically exhibiting occasional laxity of supervision over details in the marking, to which the Commander-in-Chief requests the special attention of commanding officers.

THE ARTILLERY RELIEFS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WITH the sanction of Government, the following movements in relief of the Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners, for 1870-71, are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions, which will be issued by the Quarter Master General:—

Horse Artillery E Brigade.—Head Quarters from Kirkee to Mhow.

B Battery from Kirkee to Mhow.

D Battery from Mhow to Kirkee.

Field Artillery, 9th Brigade.—B Battery from Poona to Kirkee.

E Battery from Kirkee to Deesa.

18th Brigade.—Head Quarters from Kurrachee to Kirkee.

D Battery from Kirkee to Neemuch.

F Battery from Neemuch to Kirkee.

Garrison Artillery, 6th Brigade.—Head Quarters from Mhow to Belgaum.

No. 2 Battery from Aden to Poona.

No. 3 Battery from Aden to Belgaum.

No. 5 Battery from Belgaum to Aden.

No. 6 Battery from Poona to Aden.

Sappers and Miners.—No. 2 Company from Kirkee to Aden.

No. 3 Company from Aden to Kirkee.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST, NOON.

Austria and Italy have armed and have agreed to take a common cause regarding their neutrality and future mediation. England has declined to join.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALBERT.

A petition for sanctioning the reconstruction of the Albert Life Assurance Company was heard yesterday by Chief Justice James, who ordered that the petition should stand over until a meeting of all the amalgamated companies had been held to consider the scheme.

By British Indian Cable.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT SAARBRUCK.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST, AFT.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

The Prussian account of the engagement at Saabruck states that a small detachment at Saarbruck was attacked by three French divisions with 23 guns. They evacuated the town and withdrew to the next defences with a comparatively small loss.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

The French account says that the Prussians engaged numbered ten to twenty thousand men. The French loss was eleven men. The effect of the "Mitrailleur" was very murderous. It was believed that the Seventh Prussian Army Corps was between Saarlouis and Saarbruck. The Prussians are withdrawing towards Treves.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was quiet but steady.

Fair

is a mountainous country, traversed on the west by the Black Forest lying between the Danube, the Necker and the Rhine, and in its middle by the Suabian Alps, which separate the Necker and the Danube, and forming the general water-parting of the European rivers.

The Grand Duchy of Baden extends between Wurtemberg and Bavaria on one side, and the Rhine on the other. It borders the French eastern frontier from Huningen to Lauterburg.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt (southern part) is bounded on the north by the Maine and the Rhine, from Mayence to Bingen; west, by Prussia; south, by Rhenish Bavaria and Baden; east, by Wurtemberg. The Rhine traverses it from Worms to Mayence. On the left bank, the last spurs of the Hardt mountains rise up, running between the Nahe and Pfrimm, and constituting a very fertile country. On the right bank, the Odenwald separates the Necker and the Maine, thus forming a sort of prolongation of the Black Forest range. This province, since 1866, has consisted of two portions quite separate from each other; the more extensive situated southwards of the Maine; the other called Upper Hesse, to the north of that river, and thus form portion of the Northern confederacy.

In concluding this scketch of the political division of Germany, we may mention the little principality of Hohenzollern, now famous enough in connection with its Prince, whose nomination to the Spanish crown by Prussia was the pretext alleged by France for plunging Europe into war. This little State forms an enclosure between Wurtemberg and the Grand-duchy of Baden. Hohenzollern is an annex of Prussia, is only a few square miles in area, but has an ancient importance of its own by the fact of its being the birth-place and family root of the kings of the great Germanic power. —*Pioneer.*

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN TREATY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Some of your readers may not know the fact that a secret treaty, precisely of the nature which the *Times* alleges to have been recently proposed by France to Prussia, was concluded in the year 1836 between France and Russia. It was arranged by that treaty that Russia should assist France in the appropriation of Belgium and the Prussian provinces on the Rhine; that France should support Russia in its designs upon Turkey; that Prussia should be indemnified for its loss of the Rhenish provinces by the half of Hanover; and that Holland should have the other half of Hanover. It was partly on the force of this secret treaty that the French attacked and occupied Algiers, and the other parts of the programme would doubtless have been gone through but for the Revolution of 1830, and the consequent abdication of Charles X. It was only when this secret treaty came to the knowledge of the British Government that they remonstrated against the French occupation of Algiers, and that the administration of the Duke of Wellington so readily recognized Louis Philippe as King of France. When a constitutional monarch like Charles X. concluded such a secret treaty with Russia, is it improbable that an unprincipled despot like Napoleon III. should propose to Prussia that disgraceful secret treaty, the publication of which has raised the just indignation of England? To appropriate Belgium and to occupy the Rhenish provinces seems to be the traditional policy of the Government of France. HISTORICUS.

July 29, 1870.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1870 and 30th June 1870.

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	TOTAL TREASURY RECEIPTS. To June 30th, 1870.	Same time last year.
	£	£	£
Balance on 1st April 1870.	.....	(3,412,028)	(2,011,338)
Land Revenue	3,583,540	768,889	743,046
Tributes... ...	90,175	24,667	23,233
Forest	125,760	27,248	30,317
Excise	44,500	104,505	104,379
Assessed Taxes ...	470,000	62,784	30,241
Customs... ...	845,000	204,202	193,438
Salt	680,000	267,351	215,6 3
Opium	2,017,000	590,938	676,288
Stamps	117,615	27,559	120,588
Mint	91,500	11, 25	44,246
Law and Justice...	511,333	76,760	30,105
Police	14,400	3,820	3,569
Marine	124,400	8,393	8,415
Education	10,480	1,888	6,253
Interest... ...	70,250	17,588	41,142
Miscellaneous ...	163,497	16,,59	14,075
Total Revenue ... £	9,361,690	2,258,857	2,282,846

£23,880 Decrease.
£14,687 Deduct payments.
£ 9,192 Net decrease.

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Army	46,248	48,800	
Public Works	82,436	63,198	
Miscellaneous Loans...	12,276	...	
Funds, Service ...	6,856	4,849	
Do. Local... ...	139,679	121,636	
Deposits	180,061	159,744	
Savings Banks' ...	39,159	30,461	
Mint Certificates ...	310,587	2,052,171	
Local Remittances ...	2,87,523	4,548,965	
Railways	981,838	753,380	
Advances Recoverable ...	172,267	46,487	
Account Current, India Post Office	33,435	29,237	
Account Current, India Telegraph	19,571	15,837	
Account Current, other Accounts	1,993,698	787,347	
Account Current, other Governments	51,140	50,145	
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	22,079	24,334	
Money Orders, Other Governments	11,178	8,252	
Other Receipts...	7,867,033	9,122,533	
Total... £	13,538,018	13,416,717	

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	TOTAL TREASURY PAYMENTS To June 30th, 1870.	Same time last year.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£
Interest	87,750	Nil.	4,954
Refunds and Drawback	127,100	18,415	23,854
Land Revenue ...	715,224	116,291	117,141
Forest	79,732	16,127	14,780
Excise	70,531	9,074	8,985
Assessed Taxes ...	5,300	1,180	908
Customs... ...	84,850	21,782	22,318
Salt	35,500	8,547	10,227
Opium	2,110	578	814
Stamps	19,250	4,665	4,932
Mint	34,270	5,336	10,193
Administration ...	190 142	44,115	36,993
Minor Departments	9,750	2,014	1,533
Law and Justice...	503,563	124,884	118,097
Police	390,300	88,239	84,553
Marine	220,520	42,236	50,311
Education	118,371	24,440	26,374
Ecclesiastical ...	34,115	8,139	8,748
Medical	103,552	20,911	18,843
Stationery & Printing	37,336	9,112	11,085
Political Agencies ...	110,363	23,314	30,394
Allowances (Treaty)	716,429	97,996	86,672
Miscellaneous ...	81,851	24,383	31,094
Superannuation ...	138,300	24,194	21,429
Expenditure... £	3,900,239	735,632	750,319

Decrease £14,687.

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Army	619,056	657,635	
Public Works	436,303	387,440	
Miscellaneous Loans...	1,882,937	...	
Funds, Service ...	8,633	9,192	
,, Local... ...	131,459	147,755	
Deposits	159,963	137,366	
,, Savings' Banks	31,122	24,530	
Mint Certificates ...	512,070	2,052,231	
Local Remittances ...	3,060,736	4,585,518	
Railways	915,314	611 302	
Advances Recoverable ...	95,153	154,388	
Account Current, London ...	354,570	503,345	
Account Current, India Post Office	31,574	46,347	
Account Current, India Telegraph ...	26,545	35,180	
Account Current, Other Accounts ...	1,023,528	87,530	
Account Current, other Governments...	81,501	42,553	
Bills & Transfer Receipts, Other Govts.	80,104	61,493	
Money & Orders, Other Governments...	9,874	6,649	
Balance on 30th June 1870 ...	9,549,491	9,898,779	
	3,361,897	2,837,619	
Total..... £	13,538,018	13,416,717	

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Receipts of Month ending June 30th, 1870.	June 1869.	June 1870 with June 1869 Inc.	Dec.
	£	£		
Land Revenue	103,621	101,479	5,145	...
Tributes	2,856	5,923	...	3,065
Forest	5,023	10,033	...	5,028
Excise	36,116	34,045	2,071	...
Assessed Taxes ...	15,338	15,478	19,830	...
Customs	74,296	66,549	7,931	...
Salt	43,213	32,450	27,754	...
Opium	214,422	234,495	...	20,073
Stamps	26,514	46,350	...	19,836
Mint	2,987	8,033	...	5, 78
Law and Justice ...	24 350	11,855	22,700	...
Police	1,111	1,269	...	157
Marine	1,896	1,677	...	71
Education	908	1,272	...	364
Interest	3,571	23,267	...	19,697
Miscellaneous ...	10,65:	9 335	1,316	...
T. tal Revenue.....£	618,922	604,611	86,788	72,469

RECEIPTS.
Increase in June 1870 ..... £14,314.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Receipts of Month ending June 30th, 1870.	June 1869.	June 1870 with June 1869 Inc.	Dec.
	£	£	£	£
Interest	.....	2,630	...	2,630
Refunds and Drawback ...	8,870	9,027	...	627
Land Revenue ...	39,418	35,453	2,965	...
Forest	5,188	6,253	...	1,055
Excise	2,014	3,176	...	1,162
Assessed Taxes ...	324	336	...	12
Customs	7,347	7,095	232	...
Salt	2,356	2,294	62	...
Opium	201	279	...	78
Stamps	1,624	1,684	...	60
Mint	2,040	3,286	...	1,246
Administration ...	14,252	11,347	2,405	...
Minor Departments	892	359	343	...
Law and Justice ...	43,293	39,093	4,200	...
Police	33,083	28,080	4,997	...
Marine	13,033	18,715	...	5,682
Education	11,006	9,305	1,701	...
Ecclesiastical ...	2,601	2,901	...	300
Medical	7,299	5,947	1,352	...
Stationery and Printing ...	3,219	4,556	...	1,337
Political Agencies ...	7,099	8,431	...	1,332
Allowances (Treaty) ...	10,076	9,067	1,009	...
Miscellaneous	6,464	5,027	1,436	...
Superannuation	7,461	7,369	92	...
Expenditure.....	229,061	223,630	20,922	15,551

DISBURSEMENTS.
Increase in June 1870.....£5,371.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay Accountant General's Office,
30th July 1870.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN W. P. LATOUCHE has been allowed privilege leave for one month from the 20th July.

TRESPASS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined one Cosman Khamatin twenty rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for trespassing in a dwelling-house.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Cuching Malay, a seaman of the ship Armenian, was charged with absenting himself from the ship without leave. He was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment at the Colaba bandstand this evening, weather permitting:—

Quadrille	Royal Alfred	Godfrey.
Overture	Le Roi d'Yvetot	Adam.
Selection	Der Wildschutz	Lortzing.
Valse	Il Bacio	Arditi.
Galop	2nd Tornado	Millars.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th July 1870, Rs. 77,33,236; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 23,246; total, Rs. 77,56,512;—deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 94,020; balance, Rs. 76,62,492. There are, in addition, 15,000 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

A FORGED HOONDIE.—On Wednesday last Jaleyram Sawlal, moonim of Jewarcemull Dulsookroy, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against Gooroodyal Radhakissin, Bhowraj Padmull, Mohunram Ramdyal, Harnarayen Chokney, and Ballajee Poonumchund, charging them with forgery and cheating. The prisoners were apprehended on the same day, and were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee on the above charges. It appears that on Saturday last a broker named Moonia presented a hoondie to the prosecutor and asked him to advance Rs. 5,000 on it. The moonim examined the hoondie carefully, and found it to be a forgery. He reported the circumstance to the police, and the prisoners were arrested for having forged the document. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry and remanded the prisoners to jail.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Mr. D. Glass, first officer of the s.s. Glenartney, has been committed for trial at the sessions at Penang for manslaughter of a lascar on board that vessel during her last voyage to China.—*Englishman.*

OUR readers will no doubt have observed the extraordinary assertion attributed to the Duke of Argyll in his financial statement before the House of Lords, that landowners are not liable to the income tax! On this and one or two other points in that part of yesterday's telegrams having reference to the financial statement we withhold comment, until the result of a reference which has been made assures us that the matter of the message has been correctly telegraphed. —*Pioneer.*

THE Government pie pieces (one-twelfth of an anna) are likely, we are told, to be withdrawn shortly from circulation. They have, we believe, got as far as the district treasuries, but no farther: the people persist in not using them, and even the merchants refuse to adopt the denomination in their accounts. The withdrawal, therefore, is necessary, inasmuch as their existence is useless; and though we are reminded of the miser paying his bill and beginning by putting down the odd farthings, we welcome this first instalment of financial reform.—*Ibid.*

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that from and after the 4th August 1870, the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1869, shall come into operation. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is further pleased to notify, under section 11. of the above Act, that no proceeding shall be taken to enforce the penalty for causing a boiler or prime mover without a certificate, until three months shall have elapsed from the date of the Act coming into operation.—*Bombay Government Gazette,* Aug. 4.

WE are glad that the eminent Judge Bayley, who presided at the late Criminal Sessions in Bombay, and who sentenced to condign punishment those who perpetrated the recent commercial fraud, is determined that the fault shall not lie at the door of the administration of criminal justice by the High Court, to the bench of which he has been raised. His judgment will commend itself as just and judicious to every right thinking man: to every one who trembles at the consequences of the relaxation of criminal law in these perilous times of abounding crime. We believe that it was a sentiment of this kind which led our able contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette,* to write against the exercise of mercy in this great fraud case while the case was still *sub judice.* This may have been an indiscretion; but to magnify it into a contempt of Court, as the counsel for the criminals did, was a mere professional trick, apparently played with the view of influencing the Judge to prove his independence by showing mercy; and if so, a greater contempt of Court than the indiscretion into which a most proper and important sentiment led our respected contemporary. The counsel were evidently disappointed at the very feeble impression which their indignant representations made upon the Judges; and we trust they will be still more disappointed in finding that the honourable Judges of the High Court will not regard an earnest and calm expression of the most proper and weighty sentiments, even though the expression be made a little out of time as a contempt of Court.—*Deccan Herald,* Aug. 3.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd August, was 299, being 64 more than in the preceding week, 41 less than the total of the week ending 3rd August 1869, and 20 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 62 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total, including diseases not specified.	Total reported birth in the week, exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba ...	19,161	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
Fort, Southern ...	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern ...	39,238	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	6
Esplanade ...	7,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Market ...	75,402	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	9	9
Mandvee ...	41,152	1	8	...	4	5	...	...	20	...
Chuckla ...	41,442	...	3	...	4	4	...	...	22	...
Oomburkharee ...	63,020	3	6	1	2	7	...	...	34	5
Dongree ...	60,259	1	4	1	5	1	2	...	15	15
Dhobeetalao ...	71,795	...	...	1	5	2	1	...	17	1
Phanuswaree ...	22,929	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Bhoolehwur ...	50,284	...	2	...	3	...	6	1	27	...
Kamathepoora ...	23,454	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	16	7
Koombarwara ...	23,080	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	11	6
Khetwaree ...	29,177	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Girgaum ...	31,503	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Chaoputee ...	6,184	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	5	1
Walkeshwur ...	10,694	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	1
Malabarees ...	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mazagon ...	21,784	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	9	1
Tarwaree ...	9,462	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Mandhepoorie ...	81,675	1	8	2	5	4	5	1	35	1
Parel ...	7,002	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	5	...
Scoree ...	5,042	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Sion ...	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	...
Mahim ...	19,459	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	8	2
Worlee ...	10,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Harbour ...	32,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	8	...
Bombay	816,562	8	68	4	31	55	49	10	299	62
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		9	133	7	36	50	39	4	319	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (including not specified here.)	Total Births of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c ...	...	2	...	3	2	4	...	12	1
Brahmin	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Jangud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blaida	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	7	...
Hindoo of other Caste. ...	4	38	8	17	25	17	5	133	34
Hindoo out-caste ...	2	17	1	4	6	5	...	20	2
Mussulman	3	17	1	5	13	12	2	77	12
Parsee	...	1	...	1	4	2	1	20	10
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian ...	1	3	...	...	4	5	2	19	1
Indo-European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	2
Negro-African ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	8	68	4	31	55	49	10	299	62
Corresponding week: 1869	10	107	14	54	68	37	4	340	99

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 3rd Aug., 3-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd Aug., 11-45 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 3rd Aug., 11-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right Teheran. Temporarily interrupted beyond.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP LEZLIE WILLIAMS, 827 tons, Captain B. Henry, arrived on the 3rd instant from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. CHERSOLITE, 477 tons, Captain James Thomas, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with 2,513 bales of cotton, 120 bales of wool, 284 cwts. of linseed and 104½ cwts. of gall nuts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—4th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 2nd August, 3-45 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 29 hours 15 minutes.
Via Turkey, 3rd August, 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit 12 hours 24 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 4th August, 4-35 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 8 hours 45 minutes.
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Turkey, 2nd August, 6-35 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 34 hours.
Via Red Sea, 3rd August, 11-35 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 3rd to 9 P.M. of the 4th August is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee ...	9 7	0 4
,,	Calcutta ...	13 28	0 9
,,	Madras ...	1 20	0 3
,,	Galle ...	one in 7 hrs. 10 mts.	

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLABA COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Company (Limited) was held yesterday—Mr. G. M. Stewart in the chair—when the report of the directors was approved and a dividend of Rs. 70 per share was declared,—to be payable to-morrow. On account of the "present cloud hanging over Bombay" the directors were requested not to proceed with the reclamation of land between Jamsetjee and Arthur Bunders without first holding a special meeting of shareholders. The directors and auditors were reappointed, the transfer fee was reduced to Rs. 3 per share, and a resolution passed requesting the directors to communicate with Government on the subject of constructing a deep sea pier at Colaba. Our report is held over.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE third Criminal Sessions of this year opened on 27th June, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and after adjournment closed on the 30th July, having lasted eighteen days. There were thirty-eight cases in all, implicating forty-six prisoners. Of the latter, twenty-one were Hindoos, twelve Europeans, eight Mahomedans, two native Christians, and three Parsees. The cases for trial were one of murder, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, two of setting fire to a ship, one of fraudulently appropriating postal letters, one of poisoning, one of defamation, one of forgery, one of kidnapping, two of being drunk on duty (railway offence), one of negligently performing duty (railway offence), one of wrongful confinement, fourteen of theft, four of cheating, four of house-breaking, and two of breach of trust. Of the forty-six prisoners, eight were found not guilty, one was not prosecuted, and thirty-seven were convicted. On the latter, the sentences were, one to be imprisoned during her Majesty's pleasure, two for life, one for fifteen years, one for ten years, two for five years, two for three years, four for two years, one for eighteen months, one for a year, three for six months, one for two months, two for one month, and three for a week; one to receive 100 lashes, two to receive 60, eight to receive 50, one to receive 30, and one fifteen lashes, wish a cat-o'-nine tails.

THE FALL OF A HOUSE ON NOWROJEE HILL.

YESTERDAY Dr. Hewlett held an adjourned inquest in his office concerning the deaths of Bhairoo Krishna and Gunput Canjee, who lost their lives through the accidental fall of a house on Nowrojee Hill on Friday last.

After evidence had been given as to the details of the accident,

Cristna Kesowjee said—I am a surveyor employed under the Building Department of the Bombay Municipality. On the morning of the 30th July, I examined the remains of house No. 20, Nowrojee Hill 4th road. I did not know anything about it before it fell. It consisted of a ground-floor and a small upper storey. It was built of bamboo tattie walls, and the main posts were of cocoanut trees. It was about 20 feet broad and about thirty feet long. The main posts were sunk into the foundation about two feet. The foundation consisted merely of earth and stones. The posts were not sunk into chunam or brick work. The foundation was raised about two feet above the surface of the road. There was earth also below the bottom of the posts. I produce some of the wood which has been taken from the bottom of one of the posts. It is rotten as tinder and crumbles under one's hand. I saw five or six posts equally at rotten as this one. The ground-floor was about eight feet high, and the beams for support of the floor of the first storey were resting on wooden pins let into the main posts. The joists, on which the planking of the floor of the upper storey rested, was composed of cocoanut wood. These joists rested on the beams, and were nailed down to them. There was some new timber lying on the ground-floor. I found that some new timber had been substituted for the old. I also found that on the south side the foundation had given way. I learned that the owner was repairing the foundation as well as the inside of the house when it fell. I am of opinion that the house was originally constructed of improper wood and in an improper manner. The immediate cause of the fall was, in my opinion, that the owner had removed some of the old supports in order to place in new ones, and had not taken sufficient care to support the general structure; and that the foundation having become moist by the rain gave way, and that the house consequently fell. I have been a surveyor for ten years, the last five of which I have been employed under the Municipality.

Verdict—That the deceased persons, Bhairoo Krishna and Gunput Canjee, lost their lives through the accidental fall of the house in which they were residing.

THE ROADS AT BULSAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that your Surat correspondent in to-day's *Gazette* complains (and perhaps with justice after the late rains) of the state of the roads in that ancient city, but I am afraid he does not know when he is well off. Let him pay a visit to us at Bulsar and inspect our roads, where I promise him subject-matter sufficient to hold forth in his most eloquent and indignant style, for a column at least of honest penmanship. The roads of Surat were never in better order than they are at the present time. Miles of pucka metalled roads have made it possible to keep a spring conveyance in Surat, indeed there is no comparison between the Surat roads of to-day and those of two years, or even a year ago, and the inhabitants have been laid under a lasting obligation to the energetic Municipal Commissioners for them; but here where we have a Municipality (?) and where we are almost thirty miles nearer to the Doongry quarry (whence Surat obtains its stone), the roads (if such they can be called) would disgrace any of the Gackwaree villages.

The Municipal Commissioners are just now mocking us by lighting up the town with kerosine oil—this is an improvement certainly on the old oil tumblers, but the brilliancy of the light will not keep us from being ankle-deep in the filthy mud, for there is simply no escape from it, and as "what the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve" would not have been better to have let the kerosine come *after* the rains, instead of erecting them now, when their only utility will be to show what beastly "roads" we have. If Surat can find money for Doongry stone, I am sure I do not see why Bulsar cannot; but if the Municipality be so poor, there is plenty of splendid ballast in the Bulsar river under *ye noses of ye Commissioners* which if laid on would prevent the grumbling of a

PEDESTRIAN.

Bulsar, 2nd August.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When at the meeting of the Bench of Justices I called the attention of the meeting to the fact that instead of the rainfall at Toolsee being 16 per cent. above that at Vehar, it was practically the same, I was guided by facts supplied by the municipal authorities. The rain-fall at Toolsee, as registered in the Town Hall, was from the 1st to the 30th July, 25·72 inches. From your own columns you will find that on the 2nd July the total rainfall up to date at Vehar was 27·89 inches, whilst on the 30th of the same month it was 51·20 inches. This would give a total rainfall of 23·31 inches from the 2nd to the 30th July. But the Toolsee guage has registered one day more than that at Vehar, so that if we add ·80 of an inch for that day we will have a total rain, at Vehar, of 24·11 inches. Practically the difference between Vehar and Toolsee may be regarded as merely accidental. In your remarks in your issue of this morning you seem to be labouring under some misapprehension. My calculations were not based on rainfall calculated from rain guages, but on the practical working of the Vehar Lake from the time it filled. The Vehar Lake is the largest rain guage we have, and any deductions made from the results of several years' working of such a reservoir are much more to be depended on than returns obtained from rain guages, the results to be obtained from which, although valuable, are still subject to modification, according to the nature of the gathering ground. Nothing shows more distinctly that I trusted to the results obtained at Vehar than the fact that in my report I gave a diagram which showed the rise and fall of the lake together with the quantities of water which ran into the lake during the various monsoons.

As to Captain Tulloch's remarks that I drew on my imagination for the areas of the Kennery Lake and gathering ground, I can only say that these areas were obtained from the Government (Trigonometrical) Survey map. On this map the water sheds of all the valleys are marked off, and I may safely say that as a reliable and trustworthy plan of the country it is much more to be depended on than any map either Captain Tulloch or I could prepare with the means at our disposal in Bombay.—I have, &c.,

RUSSELL AITKEN.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

TORTURE.—A cartman was convicted of cruelly torturing his bullocks, and was fined ten rupees.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of the select committee appointed to consider the Toolsee water supply scheme. There was a fair attendance, and, in the absence of Mr. Scoble, Major-General Tremenheere was called to the chair.

The report of the committee, which had been circulated to the Justices, was taken as read.

Mr. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner) said that perhaps it would lead to a more speedy opening of the subject were he formally to move the adoption of the report which the select committee had been kind enough to lay before them, and at the same time to move a vote of thanks to the committee for the exceedingly elaborate and careful manner in which they had brought the subject before the Bench. (Hear, hear.) He thought he might say that the manner in which this matter had been scrutinized by the committee would be a great aid to the Bench in the discussion of this scheme or other schemes now or hereafter, and he begged to move that the report be adopted, with thanks to the committee for their valuable communication.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney asked whether any of the suggestions of the committee would be referred to the Bench eventually?

Mr. Crawford replied that these could yet be considered. He had moved this resolution simply to break the ice, which seemed somewhat necessary.

The motion was then passed, and there seemed some fear of the ice again freezing over the report; several gentlemen in fact got on their feet to leave the room, until reminded that the business was not yet finished.

Mr. Crawford then broke another pause by rising and saying—I am in hopes that we shall not separate before a discussion on what is in my opinion the most important matter this Bench has had to deal with for a long time. The very existence of Bombay depends, as we have often heard it stated, upon the water supply. At present we are in a most critical position, and to separate, as I was afraid we were about to do just now, without a formal resolution would be to some extent to neglect a great duty before us. I intend proposing to give practical effect to the last paragraph but one of the committee's report, and to make a few observations. The paragraph, abstracted, amounts to this, which I put in the form of a proposition:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry out a careful and elaborate survey of the valley of Kennery, and at the same time to continue such observations as may enable the Bench to form a better estimate of the capacity of Toolsee; that he be also directed to survey the lines of main both from Toolsee and Kennery to Bombay; Captain Tulloch being at liberty to report on any other scheme he may consider more desirable." Now, the effect of this resolution, unfortunately for us, is to postpone action for at least another season, and I think it is a matter of deep regret for Bombay that that should be so. (Hear, hear.) I say it is a matter of deepest regret that, after so many years, fifteen or twenty years, we should be, as we are at this moment, without any real facts whatever with regard to rainfall. The facts upon which we relied are unfortunately found to be fallacious, and we are forced to begin now what should have been done many years ago, certainly of late, and that is to measure the rainfall in the different valleys in the neighbourhood of Bombay. It is obvious that until we have facts on this most essential point it is absolutely absurd to prepare the drawings, or to go into sections, or into any engineering project whatever. The great thing is to know the rainfall of the different valleys; until we know that it is useless to form dams or begin with any work. At present we have no such information, and in the proposition I now bring before you I simply endorse the proposal of the committee, that this most essential information should be placed before us. The valley of Kennery is, as possibly most of you may be aware, a continuation of the valley of Toolsee, and if we had, as we have not, but certainly ought to have, a survey of the valley of Kennery, one of Mr. Aitken's schemes for water supply, we would be advanced in one respect, but even then we would not be in a position to decide at all satisfactorily, for, as I said before, we know nothing about the rainfall. The measures which Captain Tulloch took immediately on his arrival in Bombay will secure us returns of the rainfall during the greater part of this year—returns which I hope will enable the Bench, when at no distant day it meets to consider this important question, to judge as to the difference between the rainfalls of the different valleys to which we must look for a supply of water to Bombay. I may add simply in passing, it may or may not be accidental, but so far as we have gone at present the register at Toolsee shows 16 per cent. heavier rainfall than the neighbouring valley of Vehar. This may or may not be accidental, but my unprofessional opinion, formed simply from my knowledge of the Concan and the way in which rain is attracted to hills facing in certain directions, is that the rainfall of Toolsee will be at least 10 per cent. or 12 per cent. in excess of Vehar: that may or may not be so, but we shall, I hope, in the course of this season have some facts before us, and at next meeting of the Bench I shall have the pleasure of asking the Bench for such reasonable grant as Captain Tulloch may require for carrying out such surveys as the committee suggest as necessary. I only regret that in the course of four or five years we have not advanced further in this most important matter. Still, we have gained a step, and in this paper now before us we have secured some most valuable data with which to test this or any other scheme before us. I have every confidence myself in the accuracy and care with which Captain Tulloch will lay this question before us, and I hope that by

DEATH OF ENSIGN FREDERIC MARTYN.
CORONER'S INQUEST.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday last at the Mess House H. M.'s 21st Regiment, concerning the death of Frederic Martyn, an ensign in the army, whose body was found lying that morning on the stones forming the embankment of the reclaimed ground at the Back Bay. The following military officers were empanneled on the jury—Captain C. E. Newport, R.A., Captain H. J. Stock, H. M.'s 21st Regiment; Captain H. A. Hobson, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment; Captain C. A. Moore, H. M.'s 2nd Cavalry; Captain Adam, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment; and Lieutenant H. T. Bulkeiy, H. M.'s 2nd Grenadiers.

Captain John Becke said—I am a captain in the army and quarter-master Marine Battalion, and live at the Marine Lines in Captain Stock's compound. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was an ensign in the army and attached the 2nd Grenadiers. He came down to Bombay about two months ago for the purpose of studying the Hindustani language. He lived up till the day before yesterday in the officers' quarters, adjacent to the Mess of H. M.'s 2/ st Regiment N.I. The deceased had for about a week been suffering from fever and diarrhœa, and thinking that he would be more comfortable at my house he moved over there on Monday. I last saw the deceased alive at 7-45 last night, when he was lying on his bed talking to Dr. Lalor and myself. He appeared to be more cheerful than he was in the morning. He had had no fever during the day, and expressed himself as feeling better. I left him to go to Mess. I returned to my bungalow about 2 A.M. this morning. The lamp was not in his room, and I cannot say whether he was there or not. I undressed in his room and went to bed in the verandah. I got up at 6 o'clock this morning and went in to see if the deceased were better. His bed was empty, and I searched about the place and could not find him. I asked the deceased's servant where his master had gone. He replied, at 5 A.M. he could not find the Sahib. My suspicions were aroused, and I informed Captain Stock, and we together went to search for him; and whilst I was doing so, I was informed that the deceased's body was lying on the stones forming the embankment of the reclaimed ground in Back Bay. I went down to the place where the body was lying. The body was lying head downwards with various marks of injuries, received apparently from the deceased having fallen upon the stones. He was quite dead. I have never heard the deceased express any determination to commit suicide. He had been depressed in spirits on account of being kept from his work by fever, but was decidedly livelier yesterday evening. The deceased was of temperate habits. This morning the deceased's servant shewed me a tumbler, the contents of which smelt very strongly of chlorodyne, and the bottle, which was a half ounce one, was quite empty. This chlorodyne bottle belonged to the deceased. I cannot say how much was in it yesterday. Last night before going to mess I gave the deceased a pint bottle of champagne by Dr. Lalor's order, quite half of which was found by me this morning. The deceased was not in the habit of going to bathe at Back Bay.

Dr. James Lalor said—I am surgeon Bombay Army, and Presidency Surgeon of the 2nd District. On Sunday the 30th July, I was called in about 2 or 3 o'clock P.M. to see the deceased. He was living in the quarters adjacent to the Mess. I found the deceased a robust young man of about twenty-four years of age, suffering from intermittent fever and diarrhœa. He was depressed in spirits from being kept from his work (studying at the language) by his sickness. I prescribed for him, and saw him again on Monday, when he had a return of fever, but no diarrhœa. On Tuesday I saw the deceased at about 2-30 P.M. He had had fever in the morning, but had shaken it off. At this time he appeared in good spirits. I told him he could soon be able to go to his work again. I told him to take a little beef tea and a glass of champagne at about his usual dinner hour. I heard during the course of the afternoon that he had had some threatening of diarrhœa and taken some chalk mixture and catechu to check it. Suspecting that there must be some irritation of bowels, I went over to see him at about 7-30 and found him in very good spirits—pulse full, about 80, skin moist, and no fever. He had had a threatening of diarrhœa. I ordered him to take at 10 P.M. half an ounce of castor oil and 20 minims of tincture opii. I wrote a prescription and gave it to Captain Becke, with directions to send it to the 21st Hospital. I have never prescribed any chlorodyne for the deceased. He told me on the 31st that he had taken it on two occasions, the first time ten drops, and the second fifteen drops. I saw the bottle, but I did not observe how much was in it. I left him then in a fair way to recovery. He had never had any delirium in his fever. This morning, at about 7 o'clock, I was informed that the deceased's body had been found on the stones of the embankment of the reclaimed ground in Back Bay. I went to the spot and saw the deceased lying, head downwards, on his back on the stones. There is a depressed fracture on the right frontal bone. There is an effusion of blood into the cellular tissue of the right eye, and there are [illegible] down to the [illegible] must have stood on the edge of the embankment and have fallen head foremost on to the stones, striking the right side of the head, causing the fracture above described, and that the deceased by such fracture would have been rendered insensible and have been washed up and down by the waves. I am of opinion that the deceased died from concussion of the brain, resulting from a fracture of right frontal bone;—such a fracture might have been caused by his falling on to the stones. The tide was high at 3-16 this morning, and it was low water at 7.

Shaik Adam Mahomed Tyeb deposed—I am a calasee belonging to the Dockyard, and came on duty at Captain Pryce's bungalow at 6-15. I went to the sea shore for the purpose of getting sand. There was no one else there. As I got down to the stones I saw the body of a Sahib lying on his back, head down. I did not go up to the body, but immediately returned and reported the matter to Captain Pryce. The body was lying on the stones of the embankment.

Budroodin Sheriff said—I am a sepoy in H. M.'s 21st Regiment N.I. I was on night duty as orderly at the Adjutant's office, in Captain Stock's compound last night. I was walking up and down all night. At about 4-30, I saw a Sahib coming from Captain Becke's bungalow. The Sahib had on a light coloured coat or shirt; and some white clothes on his legs. He had no hat on. The deceased walked straight. I spoke to the deceased. I said to the Sahib, "Who are you?" He replied, "Orderly, it is I." The Sahib stopped at the gate and looked up and down the road. He then left and came towards the Mess. I did not think it strange that the Sahib should go away in this manner, so I did not report the circumstance. It was quite dark and no rain was falling. I went to the paling to see where the deceased went. I saw him go as far as Dr. Mills' bungalow. I did not see where he went to, as I went to the office.

Verdict—Accidental death.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE estate of Mrs. Mary Almuty having escheated to the Crown, the assets thereof will be remitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the event of a claim to them not being established within one year from the date of this advertisement.—*Gazette of India.*

THE estate of the late John Grose, Junior, having escheated to the Crown, the assets thereof will be remitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the event of a claim to them not being established within one year from the date of this advertisement.—*Ibid.*

THE CABUL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IF the Ameer of Cabul's soldiers sometimes give him trouble, his civilians certainly do not make things as pleasant as they might. When put in charge of a province they fall out with the military officer or have to be recalled for embezzling, and when ordered to go into Council for the reform of the legislature, the only business they transact is to confirm each other and themselves in lucrative appointments. Thus, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Sofeo Khan moved that he should be appointed Mustowfee of Cabul, and Gengul Feramooz Khan expressed a wish to be made Governor. Under these circumstances, Shere Ali has notified that he does not think his Legislative Council need meet any more.—*Pioneer*, August 2.

SOLDIERS' KIT.

ATTENTION is called to the correct reading of G. G. O. No. 1118 of 1869, which does not authorize a free kit to soldiers re-engaging, under the new conditions, nor any allowance for the additional Indian kit.

Men re-engaging under the new conditions, that is, while serving and before the expiration of their first period of service, are allowed—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Bounty	10	0	0
Gratuity	10	0	0
Compensation in lieu of furlough	50	0	0
Total Rs.	70	0	0

Recruits, on enlistment, are allowed—

Bounty	10	0	0
Enlisting money	0	8	0
Additional Indian kit	20	0	0
Total Rs.	30	8	0

together with a complete kit of necessaries free of charge.

Men who took their discharge on the expiration of their first term of service before 1st April 1869, in the United Kingdom, and within thirty-one days of the receipt of the Royal Warrant of 27th February 1869 abroad, and re-engaged within twelve months, were allowed a free kit or commutation allowance according to the necessities of the soldiers, but no bounty or levy money.—*Gazette of India*, July 30.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI. :—

Nowrojee Eduljee Moogasett, a merchant.
Domingo Joao Pereira, a carpenter.
Asaria Chatoorbhooj, who formerly traded in partnership with Hunsraj Jewram and Luckhumsey Laljee, under the name and firm of Jewraj Luckhumsey and Luckhumsey Laljee & Co., as cotton merchants, and latterly as a petty broker.
Panachund Ootumchund, a bill collector.
Kevulchund Amerchund, who lately traded under the name and firm of Jotmull Panalall, as a general merchant.
Seedee Hafree, and Caloo, woman, fishermen.
Belakidass Heerachund, a petty broker.
Luxumon Yesoojee, a mucoadum.
Jettabhee Raghowjee, a broker.
William Larner Nicker, (European), a contractor.
Kurim Laljee.
Gungabace, widow, a milk woman.
Mahomed Meeya bin Shaik Mahomed Ebrahim Sobedar, a priest and moonshee.
Kirpal Khimnath, who lately traded as a general merchant in partnership with Gungajul Sahasew, Tejsey Bhimjee, Assria Liladhur, Heerjee Ladun, and Jetta Kesowjee, under the name and firm of Chapsey Gungajul & Co., and now a servant in the employ of Hurukchund Oodhowjee.
Patuck Noonan, (European), formerly a warder of the house of correction, now unemployed.
David Sykes and William Henry Dwyer, trading under the name of Sykes and Dwyer, as photographers.
Nooroodin Abdool Russool, a dealer in hardware.
Futton Ruttun, a milkman.
Lucko Ruttun, a servant in the employ of Toolsa Kevul and Gopal Purbhoo.
Ameeroodin Mahomed Hoosein, a recovery-man in the employ of one Goolam Mahomed bin Sumsoodin.
Damodhur Chimanjee, an English writer.
Gunputrao Rowjee, a clerk.
Esmailjee Moosajee, and Huckimjee Esmaljee, dealers in hardware.
Mahomed Hussain bin Shaboodin Chunday, a bill collector.
Henry William Coombs, (European), a contractor.
Shaik Mumoo valud Shaik Bhicari, a water supplier.
Abmumah Goolam Ally, a clerk in the service of Shaik Emam bin Shaik Bepoo.
Govind Wiswanath, a coppersmith.
Dayabhoy Panachund, who lately traded as a merchant in Bombay under the name and firm of Tribhoovun Dayabhoy, and in Surat in his own name, and also under the name and firm of Tribhoovun Dayabhoy.
Bhanjee Nundoo, who lately carried on trade as a merchant in his own name, and also under the name and firm of Bhanjee Nundoo and Co.
Eduljee Shapoorjee, and Pestonjee Shapoorjee, who lately traded as general merchants under the name and firm of Eduljee Shapoorjee and Co.
Ramchunder Hurba, formerly a clerk, now unemployed.
Febrinho Francis Fernandes, and George Fernandes, the first named itsolvent is a turner in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the second formerly a tailor, now unemployed.
Cursondass Bhugwandas, a general merchant.
Cumroodin Saloojee, a carpenter.
Bhica Baboojee, a butcher.
Ibjee Callianjee, a servant.
Gopinath Balcrustnajee, a pensioner.
Purshotum Mooljee, a broker.
Cursetjee Dorabjee, a broker.

RULES UNDER THE STAMP ACT.

THE following rules, under section 48 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, for the sale of the stamps prescribed by that Act, having been sanctioned by the Government of India, are published for general information :—

RULES UNDER SECTION 48 OF THE GENERAL STAMP ACT, 1869, FOR THE SALE OF THE STAMPS PRESCRIBED BY THAT ACT.

I.—For the purposes of these rules, stamps are divided into two classes—

Class 1.—Adhesive Stamps.

Stamps under Schedule I., Articles 1 & 2.
" " " II. " 1 to 9.

Class 2.—All other stamps prescribed by the General Stamp Act, 1869.

II.—Stamps in class 1 may be sold by any person. Stamps in class 2 shall be sold by *ex-officio* and licensed vendors in accordance with these rules.

III.—Such officers of Government as the local Government may appoint shall be *ex-officio* vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Collector or other officer empowered by the local Government to grant licences, shall be licensed vendors.

IV.—*Ex-officio* vendors shall sell such stamps as they may be directed by the local Government to sell.

Licensed vendors shall sell such stamps as are indicated in their license.

V.—Every license shall be revokable at any time by the local Government, or by the authority who granted it.

Every license shall specify the name of licensee, the description of stamps which may be sold under the license, the place of vend, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it.

VI.—Subject to Rule VIII., every person who purchases stamps of class 1 to the amount of Rs. 50 at one time, and every person who purchases stamps of class 2, shall receive the same at such discount, not exceeding the following rates, as may be prescribed by the local Government—

	Per cent.
Vendors licensed at places where stamps are sold by Government	3
Vendors licensed at other places	5

VIII.—No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value nor on any stamp applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity which may be prescribed by the local Government in respect of any class or value of stamps.

IX.—The local Government may authorise licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps of class 2 without requiring payments in ready-money. Such licensed vendors may receive commission on these stamps sold by them at a rate, to be prescribed by the local Government, not exceeding two per cent. In this case sufficient security shall be taken from the licensed vendors for the payment of any sum due by them to Government.

X.—Every licensed vendor shall at all times have stuck up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend, a signboard bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and in the vernacular language of the district. He shall also have, in the place of vend, the Acts of the Legislature and their schedules referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said vernacular, placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

XI.—Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp of class 2 which he sells a serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature: at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in such form as the local Government may prescribe. No such vendor shall, knowingly, make a false endorsement on the stamp sold or a false entry in his register.

XII.—Every licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency, which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the district.

XIII.—No vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

XIV.—Every vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the local Government, and shall allow the Collector of the district or any officer duly authorised by such Collector or by the local Government, at any time to inspect such accounts and the register which he is required to keep under Rule XI., and to examine the store of stamps in his possession.

XV.—Every vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorised by the local Government, deliver up all stamps of class 2 remaining in his possession, and if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.—By order,

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1870.

CEMETERY REGULATIONS.

THE following rules for the regulation of Cemeteries are published for general information :—

Monuments may be erected by any party with or without the services of the appointed Undertaker. The kind of monument ordinarily permissible is a headstone or cross, of stone or wood, or a slab of stone. The inscription must be approved of by the Chaplain or other Clergyman of the district, and must be submitted for approval before it is cut. Other monuments of stone only, with or without iron railings, will, for the future, be admitted under the following regulations—

(*a*) That a drawing of the proposed monument, with a copy of the inscription to be engraved upon it, shall be submitted to the Archdeacon, with a statement as to the kind of stone which is to be used and an estimate of the cost.

(*b*) That the drawing, &c., if approved of by the Archdeacon, shall be transmitted by him to the Executive Engineer of the district, who shall furnish to the Archdeacon an estimate of the average annual sum which will be required to keep it in repair.

(*c*) That the Archdeacon shall grant permission for the erection of the monument as soon as he shall be informed by the Collector of the district, or other officer in charge of the local Treasury, that the capital sufficient to provide this average annual sum has been paid to him and invested in Government Securities. (The Church Trustees of the district are to be informed by the Archdeacon that this permission has been granted, and are to see that the monument is erected in a workmanlike manner and upon a sound foundation.)

(*d*) The interest of the capital sums thus invested shall form a common fund, applicable to the repair of monuments erected upon these conditions; such interest to be paid, when required by the Collector, or other officer in charge of the local Treasury, to the Church Trustees, or, if there be no Church Trustees, to the officers or officer in charge of the Cemetery, on their or his requisition, for the liquidation of the cost of repairs.

(*e*) The repairs shall be executed by the Executive Engineer of the district or other officer of the Public Works Department.

J. MACDONALD, Lt.-Col.,
Asst. Secy. to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1870.

MEN'S FAVOURITES.

(*Saturday Review*, July 9.)

WE often hear women speak with a certain curious disdain of one of themselves as a gentlemen's favourite; generally adding that gentlemen's favourites are never liked by their own sex, and giving you to understand that they are minxes rather than otherwise, and objectionable in proportion to their attractiveness. They never can understand why they should be so attractive, they say; and hold it as one of the unfathomable mysteries of men's bad taste—the girls to whom no man addresses half a dozen words in the course of the evening being far prettier and nicer than the favourite with whom everybody is talking, and for whom all are contending. Yet see how utterly they are neglected, while she is surrounded with admirers. But then she is an artful little flirt they say, who lays herself out to attract, while the others are content to stay quietly in the shade until they are sought. And they speak as if to attract men's admiration was a sin, and not one of the final causes of woman as well as one of her chief social duties. There is always war between the women who are gentlemen's favourites and those who are not; and if the last dislike the first, the first despise the last, and go out of their way to provoke them: a thing not difficult to do when a woman gives her mind to it. A gentlemen's favourite is generally attacked on the score of her morality, not to speak of her manners, which are pronounced as bad as can be; while, how pretty soever men may think her, her own sex decry her and pick her to pieces with such effect that they do not leave her a single charm. She is assumed to be incapable of anything like real earnestness of feeling, of anything like true womanliness; to be ignorant of the higher rules of modesty, to be fast or sly, according to her speciality of style; and if you listen to her dissector you will find in time that she has every fault incidental to a frail humanity, while her noblest virtue is in all probability a "kind of good nature" which does not count for much. In return, the favourite sneers at the wallflower, whom she calls stupid and spiteful, and whom she rejoices to annoy by the excess of her popularity; nothing pleasing her so much as to make herself look worse than she is in the way of men's liking, except it be to carry off the one ewe lamb belonging to a wallflower, and brand him as of her own multitudinous herd. The quarrel is a deadly one as regards the combatants, but it has very little effect on the bystanders; for, notwithstanding the faults and frailties of which they hear so much, the men flock round the one and make her the public favourite of the set; while probably the prize match of the circle chooses a stupid wallflower for life, and the favourite who has ridiculed the successful prizeholder scores of times, and who would give ten years of her life to be in her place, has to swallow her confusion as she best can, and accept her discomfiture as if she liked it. If a favourite begins her career unmarried, she must frequently remain unmarried to the end, fulfilling her mission of charming all and fixing none till she comes to the age when her sex has no mission at all. If she is married she has probably developed after the event; in her nonage having been a shy if observant wallflower, quietly watching the methods which later she has so ably applied, and taking lessons from the very girls who queened it over her with an insolent supremacy which, more than all else, she noted, envied, and profited by. If she marries while a favourite and in the full swing of her triumphs, she probably gets pulled up by her husband (unless she is in India, or wherever else women are at a premium and mistresses of the situation), and subsides into the best and most domestic kind of "brooding hen." However that may be, marriage, which is the great transforming agent of a woman's character, seldom leaves her in the same line as before, though sometimes of course the foolish virgin develops into the frisky matron, and the girl who begins life as a gentlemen's favourite ends it as a mature siren.

There are two kinds of gentlemen's favourites—the bright women who amuse them, and the sympathetic ones who love them. But these last are of a doubtful—what country people call "chancy" kind; women who show their feelings too openly, who fall in love too seriously, or perhaps unasked altogether, being more likely to irritate and disgust than to charm. But the bright, animated women who know how to talk and do not preach, who say innocent things in an audacious way, and audacious things in an innocent way, who are clever without pedantry, frank without impudence, quick to follow a lead when shown them, and who know the difference between badinage and earnestness, flirting and serious intentions—these are the women liked by men, and whose social success in no wise depends on their beauty. Of one thing the clever woman who wants to be a gentlemen's favourite must always be careful—to keep that half step in the rear which alone reconciles men to her superiority of wit. She must not shine so much of her own light as by contact with theirs; and her most brilliant sallies ought to convey the impression of being struck out by them rather than of being elaborated by herself alone; suggested by what had gone before, if improved on for their advantage. Else she offends the masculine self-love, never slow to take fire, and gains an element of hardness and self-assertion incompatible with her character of favourite. Not that men dislike all kinds of self-assertion. The irrepressible little woman with her trim waist and saucy air, pert, pretty, defiant, who loves and crushes and [illegible] down to the subdued key proper for the graceful creature to accept. Nowadays she plunges boldly into the midst of the most tremendous realism, is an ardent advocate for woman's rights, and perhaps goes out "on the rampage," on platforms and the like, to advocate doctrines as little in harmony with the kind of being she is as would be a diet of horse-flesh and brandy. But she gets a following; and men who do not agree with her delight to set her off on her favourite topics, just as women like to see their little girls play with their dolls and repeat to the harmless dummy the experiences which have been real to themselves. These two classes of self-assertion are mere plays which amuse men; but when it comes to a reality and is no longer a play—when a man is made to feel small, useless, insignificant by the side of a woman—he meets then with something he neither likes nor easily forgives; and if such a woman had the beauty of Venus, she would not be a gentlemen's favourite of the right sort, though some of course would admire her immensely, and do their best to spoil and make a fool of her.

A gentlemen's favourite of the right sort must, among other things, be well up in the accidence of flirting, and know how to take it at exactly its proper value. She must be able to accept broad compliments, or more subtle love-making, without either too serious an acceptance or too grave a depreciation. This is a great art, and one that, more than any other, puts men at their ease, and sets the machinery of present intercourse in harmonious action. Never to show whether she is really hit or not; never to give a fop occasion for a boast, or an enemy room for a pitying sneer; to take everything in good part, and to be as quick in giving as in receiving; to be never off her guard, never to throw away her arms, and to conceal any number of foxes that may be gnawing at her beneath her cloak—this is the right way to treat the most gentle of flirts, and ladies are adepts, in an art that reaches almost the dimensions of a science. And it is just that in which your very intense, your very earnest and sincere, women are utter failures. They know nothing of badinage, but take everything *au grand serieux*; and when you mean to be simply playful and complimentary, imagine you in treacherous earnest, and think themselves obliged to frown down a compliment as a liberty, or else they accept it with a passionate pleasure that shows how deeply it has struck. These intense and very sincere women are not as a rule gentlemen's favourites, unless they have other qualities of such a pleasant and positive kind as to excuse the enormous blunder they make of wearing their hearts on their sleeves for drawing-room daws to peck at, and the still greater blunder of confounding love-making with love. They may be, and if they have nice manners and are good-tempered they probably are, of the race of popular women; that is, liked by both men and women; but they are not gentlemen's favourites *par excellence*, who moreover are never liked by women at all.

Women are quite right in one thing, hard as it seems to say it. Gentlemen's favourites, whom women dislike and distrust, are not usually good for much morally. They are often false and insincere, superficial, and possibly with a very low aim in life. And the men know all this, but forgive it for the sake of the pleasantness which is the grace and charm that shadows, or rather brightens, all the rest; having oftentimes indeed a half-contemptuous tolerance of their sins, as not expecting anything better from them. But that they are false, that they are perilously near the wind, are shifty and untrustworthy, what of that? They are not favourites because of their good qualities, only because of their pleasant ones—that subtle *jene sais quoi* of old writers which stands one in such good stead when one is at a loss for an analysis, and which is the only term that expresses the strong yet indefinite charm which certain women possess for men. It is not beauty; it is not necessarily cleverness taken in the sense of education, though it must be a keenness if not depth of intellect, and smartness if not the power of reasoning; it certainly is not goodness; it is not always youth, nor yet warmth of feeling—though all these things come in as characteristics in their turn; but it is companionship and the power of amusing. Still, what is it that creates this power, this companionship? A smart, pert, flippant little minx, as women call her, with a shrill voice and a saucy air, may be the great favourite of one set; a refined, graceful woman, speaking softly, and with pleading eyes, may be the favourite of another; a third may be a blunt, off-handed young person, given to speaking her mind so that there shall be no mistake; a fourth may be a silent and seemingly a shy woman, fond of sitting out in retired places and with a reputation for flirting of a quiet kind that sets the women fingers tingling. There is no settled rule anyhow, and all kinds have their special sphere of shining, according to circumstances. But whatever they may be, they are useful in their generation and valuable for such work as they have to do. Society is a miserably dull affair to men where there are no favourites of one sort or other; the womankind in the room is of the kind that herds together as if for protection, and looks askance over its shoulder at the wolves who prowl about the sheepfold of crinoline, in coats and beards; where conversation is monosyllabic in form, and restricted in substance; where pleasant men who talk are considered dangerous, and fascinating women who answer immoral; where the matrons are grim, and the maidens still in the bread-and-butter stage of existence; and where young wives take matrimonial fidelity to mean making themselves disagreeable to every man but their husband, on the plea that one never knows what may happen, and that you cannot go on with what you never begin.

OUT-DOOR NOTES.

AN artist once told me that he never took a pencil in his hand unless he had spent several days out of doors amid things of a nature quite opposite to that of the subject he might have selected for reproduction. He said he was at such times on a permanent hunt for street scenes and contrasts of daily life, which were sure often to serve him as so many dashes of some fairy light thrown upon his subject, however distant it may have been from the things he saw. He thought, also, that the mass of the people was so one-sided and inartistic because it did not pay sufficient attention to these contrasts, and often deliberately avoided them under pretence of their being either not worth notice or too shocking or unpoetical. I do not know how far an increase of attention to these contrasts of out-door life is likely to make people more artistic; but I know that a man adventuring himself into this kind of hunting is always sure to bring home a well-filled bag, if he has time and does not care about the field upon which he may be occasionally brought. My day for such excursions is usually Monday, as the Sabbatarian customs of England keeping me locked up in idleness and ennui for four-and-twenty hours render me on the next day exceedingly energetic and fatigue-proof. Last Monday I had a particularly successful day in this respect. I left home about two o'clock in the afternoon, and came back only after two o'clock in the morning, and the whole of that time presented to me an almost unbroken series of sights and facts which Englishmen would probably have passed unnoticed, and which, to my Turkish mind, appears highly characteristic of British, or, at least, of London life.

As a matter of course the first thing I met with on leaving home was a public-house and the second was a clergyman. These are invariably the two first objects to be met with on going out in London, and the only variety is that in some cases one meets first the clergyman and then the public-house, and in others first the public-house and then the clergyman. Sometimes there is a scene in front of a public house, and so was it on this occasion. A group of people was gathered to witness a moral prosecution to which a very decent-looking woman was subjecting her very indecent looking husband, apparently a painter by trade, for he had his clothes covered with spots of all possible colours. His hands in his pockets, his pipe in one side of his mouth, and the peak of his cap on the opposite side of his head, the ugly fellow stood most indifferently listening to the admonitions of his wife, who with three boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen at her side, apparent also painters, exerted her best efforts to prove to him that he was a rascal—absconding after having received his wages on Saturday, and leaving her without money or any information as to his whereabouts. "Not a — ha'penny shall you have, you," was the only stereotyped answer which the man uttered from time to time to all the arguments of the woman. "After seventeen years of marriage, you leave me with six children, and without a single farthing on Saturday; and you knew the landlord would call for rent. If the boys hadn't brought some money, we should have been without a dinner on Sunday. Here they are! Look at them. I had to pawn their Sunday clothes and my shawl and everything I could get, and you are drinking here you dirty fellow. I knew I'd find you here. And it is all through that fat woman!" Here the voice of the public prosecutrix became quite shrill and her utterance almost unintelligible. I saw only that she was exceedingly thin, and understood that there was some other woman apparently more corpulent engaged in this affair, although no person of this description was actually present. When the contest arrived at this point, the man, getting out of his impassive attitude, took a rather threatening one, consequent on which the woman and the children retreated across the street, the man advancing on his side, the woman still more loudly speaking from the other side, and the crowd assembled before the public-house following them. One of the boys mixed with the crowd, and said he wished people would not follow them. "We used to work with father now and then, but there were always disputes about wages with mother, and we now work at another man's. I know they will soon settle the matter if they are left alone. He is much worse when he is among people, and would never fight at home so loudly and is likely to do here, if he is so teased." I thought I had better comply with the wish of the boy and not follow the parties, who turned into one of the small streets, while I was pursuing my course towards a larger thoroughfare in which I hoped to discover some hairdresser, with a view to bring my head and beard into a state more appropriate to the season.

As the reader may easily imagine, I wear usually as profuse a beard as a Turk ought to, and bestow upon it all the amount of care, combing, and perfuming due to such a precious possession. Keeping in view, however, my being abroad and constantly moving, I thought I would make it look a little more moderate so as not to catch in it so great an amount of London dust. The hairdresser found my desire very legitimate, and only asked me to wait until he had shaved a clergyman, whose razors, it appears, he had undertaken to set, and brought into such a state that the clergyman could not use them at all on that morning. The reverend father, remonstrating with the hairdresser, claimed now to be shaved free of charge as the penalty for the spoiled razors. The respectful manner in which the hairdresser received him somewhat astonished me in the presence of such a claim and of the rather shabby appearance which the revered gentleman preserved even after having been shaved. When he had gone I ventured some question on this subject to the [illegible] conceiving. I cannot say whether there were many of such pictures distributed, but even if there was only this one there cannot be the slightest doubt that there is a very nice generation of young men growing up in the north as well as in the centre of London, and if they are promptly recruiting their bands there is ample hope that the English capital will shortly be a very nice place to live in.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FEARFUL TRAGEDY NEAR SEVILLE.

IF Paris and London have recently been supping on horrors, each more terrible than its predecessor, I think when your readers have listened to the following story they will allow that Andalusia is not far behind the two great capitals in affording a tale of blood, which in ferocity and dramatic details out-Herods the Pantin and Uxbridge massacres. On the outskirts of Castille de las Guardias, a village some eight leagues from Seville, stands a small unpretending farmhouse, tenanted by a hitherto thriving and industrious labouring man and his wife. They had not been married very long, and a baby had just arrived to complete their domestic happiness. Amongst the acquaintances of this young couple were a gipsy and his wife, with whom they were on very friendly terms, the intimacy being cemented by business transactions of an important nature, the gipsy man being employed as an agent in the disposal of the farm produce, and in the purchase and sale of animals, &c. It was, therefore, in no way surprising that on the advent of the little stranger, the gipsy couple solicited the honour of being its godparents, a request which was readily granted. The baptismal day having arrived, the whole household, with the exception of the mother, who was, of course, unable to leave her bed, and the gipsy woman, who remained in attendance, proceeded to the church, a distance of two miles.

After everybody had left, and sufficient time had been given for the party to get well out of hearing, the gipsy woman, armed with a pistol, approached the bedside of the invalid, and threatening her with death in case of refusal, demanded of her all the money that was in the house. The poor woman, with rare presence of mind, and without a moment's hesitation, indicated that all their small fortune was in a drawer in the lower part of a chest in an adjoining room. No sooner had the gipsy entered this room to obtain the cash, than the invalid jumped out of bed, ran to the door, secured the woman inside, and seizing her husband's *trabuco*, or blunderbuss, rushed outside the house, to the window by which the gipsy might escape, and covering her with the gun threatened her with instant death if she moved, at the same time raising loud cries for help, which, unhappily, no one appears to have heard. In the meanwhile the christening party were now on their return. Meeting two *guardia civile* mutual compliments passed, and the soldiers were asked to come to the farm house and partake of the modest *fiesta* prepared for the occasion. This proposal and its ready acceptance must have somewhat disconcerted the gipsy man, for he now proposed to run on before to see that everything was ready, and begged to be allowed to carry the child, so as to return it the sooner to the bosom of its mother. On reaching the house he immediately perceived that his deeply-laid design had in some way miscarried. Approaching the woman at the window, he desired her to let his wife go free, or otherwise he would kill her child. Never dreaming that the man would be so utterly diabolical, she declined. Without another word the man whipped out his knife, and with one blow nearly severed the little innocent's head from its body, and tossed the quivering corpse upon its mother. Maddened by this horrible act, the woman turned her gun upon the man, and laid him dead at her feet. The explosion and screams brought the *guarda civile* almost instantaneously to the house, one of whom rushing in and unlocking the door where the gipsy was confined, was at once shot through the heart by that woman. The second *guarda civile* hearing this second explosion hurried to enter the house, and seeing his comrade dead on the floor and the woman with the still smoking pistol in her hand, raised his carbine and dropped her lifeless where she stood. As our informant rather curiously observes, this affair has aroused some public attention, on account of the peculiar circumstances attending it and giving it an interest which murders and crimes of this nature, unfortunately too common in Andalusia, do not usually command.—*Standard.*

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